

Research being made - 1927

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAR 16 1927
**SOCIOLOGISTS
DISCUSS NEGRO**

**Give Colored Man Place
In South's Industry,
Educator Urges**

**RESEARCH WORKERS
OPEN CONFERENCE**

**Southern Investigators To
Aid Nation, Says
Tulane Head**

"Develop southern industry, and give the negro a place in it," was the plea of President J. H. T. Main of Grinnell college, Iowa, in a talk at the banquet given Tuesday evening by Tulane university for the Third Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences, which is meeting this week in New Orleans. Dr. Main stressed the importance of "converging centers of interest" in the South, where social are being worked out, and great opportunity for creation on the south's own problem exists.

Dr. Garret Wyckoff, head of the sociology department of Tulane, who presided at the banquet, named the finding committee of the conference. Prof. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia's department of rural economics; Prof. Walter Prichard, professor of history at Louisiana State university; Prof. N. B. Bond of the department of sociology of the University of Mississippi; Dr. W. L. Flemming, dean of the college of liberal arts of Vanderbilt university; Prof. E. T. Miller, professor of economics at the University of Texas; Prof. Raymond Bellemey, of the department of sociology of Florida State college for Women. The finding committee appoints the steering committee of the conference the year following their election, explained Professor Wyckoff.

President A. B. Dinwiddie of Tulane, who spoke briefly at the banquet, declared he expects the southern leaders in the social sciences to assume leadership in solving the social problems of the nation. Rev. P. M. H. Wynhoven, heard of Catholic charities in New Orleans, told the gathering about the practical

side of social service work, and noted its final dependence on scientific research. Dr. C. C. Bass of the Tulane school of medicine, stressed the importance of trying out scientific discoveries before accepting them as fundamental rules, and told of the increasing dependence of medical agencies on social science.

Discussing the recent increase in the importance of social sciences Prof. ten Hoor, of the department of philosophy of Tulane, declared philosophy, which formerly set up its own generalities and fitted facts to them, is at present turning to the social and other sciences for facts, and evolving philosophic theses from these.

Dr. Rice Speaks

Tuesday morning the conference was called to order by Dr. Wyckoff, who called upon Dr. Stuart P. Rice, professor of statistics at the University of Pennsylvania to talk on "Research." Dr. Rice told the social scientists that the first things to be done in research work was to define the problem of practical things one encountered in daily life.

"One must keep definite units when doing research work," Dr. Rice said. "For example I had a student who said that the maximum of London's population was reached in 1801. Upon investigation I found that London then was what is called London city, and not as now, the city and county of London. The error in this case was with the changing of units by the writer," he said.

S. D. Spero, of the Social Sciences Research council, gave a brief talk on "The Negro in Industry" in which he told how he was investigating the action of negroes in industry, etc. The cities Mr. Spero has been using in his research work are Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Portsmouth, Birmingham and Bluefields, W. Va.

"The chief fault with investigation of this sort is that trade-unions look with suspicion on anyone doing academic work. Of course there is the great job of separating the apple-sauce from the facts obtained in conversation with the men employed and the employers," concluded Mr. Spero.

Dr. W. S. Fleming, professor of history at Vanderbilt university of Nashville, Tenn., explained to the group that research meant above all, "work, work, and still more work."

Lunch Given

"The present generation is working under better organization for research now than 25 years ago," he said. "The only trouble, is the lack of organization of that research work."

At 12:30 a lunch was tendered the delegates and guests of the conference by Newcomb college of Tulane university. Dr. Pierce Butler, dean of Newcomb, presided.

The afternoon session was held in

the auditorium on the Newcomb school of art. Dr. Melville J. White, head of the history department of Tulane, presided over the informal discussion of history and sociology.

Dr. Fleming spoke on the activities of pioneer churches and churchmen. He told how the antiquated preacher received \$84 a year for his services if he was married, or \$64 a year if he was single, and still existed on that seemingly meager amount.

"The richest state in history is Louisiana, for its history is colored by seven different flags," Dr. Fleming said. "Right now up at Vanderbilt we are studying the economic and historic estimate of the Indian traders before the coming of the white man. Our state is full of material for that sort of history," said Dr. Fleming.

Tour French Quarter

Other speakers on the afternoon program were Dr. John Smith Kendall, head of the department of Spanish at Tulane; Dr. Walter Prichard, professor of history at Louisiana State university; Prof. W. E. Geddes, professor of sociology at the University of Texas; Frans Blom, of the Middle American Research department of Tulane; and Dr. F. N. House, of the department of sociology of the University of Virginia.

The delegates were then taken on a trip through the French quarter under the guidance of Dr. Kendall, who is the author of a guide-book of that section of the city.

Wednesday morning at the St. Charles hotel a round table discussion on "Research in Economics and Government" will be conducted by Dr. Prescott. A luncheon at the St. Charles hotel will be presided over by Dr. Odum. At 3:30 a boat ride on the Mississippi through the harbor will be held for the delegates to the conference. Tonight at 8:30 in the Athenaeum a joint session with the Louisiana Society for Social Betterment will be held. Dr. A. B. Dinwiddie, president of Tulane, will address the meeting, as will Jane Addams, Dr. Odum and many others.

\$2,000 for History Work.

To Samuel Flagg Bemis, \$2,000, for his historical work, "Pinckney's Treaty, a Study of America's Advantage from Europe's Distress, 1783-1800."

To Emory Holloway, \$1,000, for his biographical work, "Whitman, An Interpretation in Narrative."

To Leonora Speyer, \$1,000, for "Fiddler's Farewell," a volume of verse.

Three graduate scholarships, each of a value of \$1,500 each, to graduates of the School of Journalism, were awarded Gordon Leonard Havens of Brooklyn, Girin Tisdale Piereson of Denver, Col., and Jacob S. Hohenberg, Jamaica, N. Y.

Quinto M. Mangani of California was awarded a \$1,500 scholarship as "the student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving," in order that he "may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction."

Quinto M. Ricci of New York receives a scholarship of \$1,500 as the "art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design."

President Butler also announced the election to the School of Journalism's advisory board of Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun, who succeeds the late Edward Page Mitchell of the New York Sun.

**RESEARCH WORK ON
NEGRO MIGRATION**

NEW YORK.—Columbia University announced last week the receipt of gifts totaling \$33,050.

The Social Science Research Council gave \$3,000 to be used by the Department of Social Science in research on Negro Migration in the South.

RESEARCH CLEARING HOUSE.

Bureau of Education Seeks to Simplify Institutional Work.

For the purpose of aiding universities, colleges and other agencies in the elimination of wasted effort and duplication in the study of educational problems, the Federal Bureau of Education has established a clearing house on current research work in education being conducted throughout the country.

Recent investigations have resulted in the discovery that in many institutions of higher learning and research organizations original studies into educational questions have been started by members of their staff or by students only to find that the same work was being prosecuted without their knowledge in other institutions or within the different departments of their own institution.

The clearing house is expected to terminate much of the lost energy and motion developed as a result of this situation. Organization of the new project has already been inaugurated by the bureau. A comprehensive list has been made of all higher educational institutions and agencies engaged in original studies of educational questions or preparing works on such subjects. Requests are now being sent for copies of all completed and current educational researches being carried on by them. Upon their receipt the bureau plans to publish at frequent intervals descriptions, reviews and abstracts of these studies, showing the institutions where they are being pursued.

Through the establishment of this type of clearing house, all educational research agencies will be in a position to obtain first-hand information on research work in education and in arranging for new studies will be enabled to ascertain whether they are duplicating studies being conducted elsewhere.

The work connected with this project will be performed by the present staff of the Bureau of Education.

Report On Negro History Fund

Eighteen months ago Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History issued an appeal to the colored American public for a fund of \$20,000 to carry on the work of research and compilation in connection with assembling Negro historical data so as to give the race a definitely known place in the history of the world. This money was asked to meet one of the sorest needs of our people. Until the world has been made acquainted with the part we played in civilization building, we will be regarded with contempt, underestimated and misunderstood.

Dr. Woodson has issued a report of the response to his appeal up to April 14. It is not impressive and ought to shame any intelligent Negro in whose hands it may fall. The total amount raised to that date was \$6,294.27, nearly \$13,000 short of the goal and fifteen months have passed. Will our people ever reach the place of self-help in matters of real worth? We can compete with the other group nicely in the acquisition of luxuries; enjoyment of idle pleasures. We can even maintain our strata of social elite, but when it comes to putting money into things to redound to the genuine benefit of ourselves and our posterity, we are seized with a spell of pathetic indifference.

And it is significant to note that in the States where the Negro intelligentsia is the most vocal; where the highest Negro incomes are said to prevail, the response to this appeal has been the most tardy, that excludes the District of Columbia and Maryland. Massachusetts has raised but \$144.00 of an allotted \$1,200; New York has raised only \$593.00 of its allotment of \$1,500; New Jersey, \$89.00 of its \$400.00; Rhode Island, \$10.00 of its \$300; Indiana, \$32.50 of its \$400, and Illinois, \$20.00 of its \$1,500. North Carolina has gone over the top raising \$620 against its allotment of \$600; District of Columbia has raised \$298.09 more than the \$1,000 allotted to it; Florida has passed its \$500 allotment by \$78, while Virginia has raised \$357.32 of a quota of \$500.

Accompanying Dr. Woodson's report is a letter, which is printed in full elsewhere in this paper, containing this statement: "A few friends have actually made sacrifices to aid the cause, but others have not manifested as much interest as an oppressed people should in the only systematic effort to save the records of the race that it may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world."

Will we do the natural thing for hopeful and forward looking people to do and raise the remaining \$13,000 before the end of the present year?

Social Science Council Takes Up Race Research

Hanover, N. H.—A number of important research projects in the realm of race relations were decided upon at the recent meeting here of the Social Science Research Council, a national body made up of the outstanding social scientists of America representing seven great national organizations interested chiefly in social research.

Among the advisory committees of the Council is one on international relations composed of Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Joseph P. Morgan of George Peabody College; Dr. T. Wingate of the University of Western Reserve; Dr. S. Johnson, Editor of "Opportunity"; Monroe N. Work, head of the research department of Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History.

This committee spent a week or more formulating recommendations for a number of large-scale research projects having to do with Negro life and conditions.

American Negro Academy in Annual Session

The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Negro Academy will be held in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, December 28, 1927.

The Academy was organized March 5, 1897, having for its object the motion of literature, science and the culture of a form of intelligence; the fostering of higher education; the publication of scholarly works; and the defense of the Negro against vicious assault.

Mr. Charles S. Johnson, editor of "Opportunity," a journal of Negro Life, published monthly by the Department of Research and Information, National Urban League, will read a paper, subject "The New Negro," at the open meeting at 8 p. m. Wednesday, December 28, in the parlors of the Mu-so-lit Club, 1027 K street northwest.

The officers of the Academy are: President, Arthur A. Schomburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice president, J. R. Clifford, L. M. Hershaw, W. P. Dab-

ney; recording secretary, Thos. Den; treasurer, F. H. Murray; executive committee, Leonard Z. Johnson, chairman; Kelly Miller, Henry P. Slaughter, Alain LeRoy Locke, and William Cook; corresponding secretary, Robert A. Pelham, Washington, D. C.

Great Work

(By Leased Wire to the Tribune, New York, May 23.)
Death today in Philadelphia of Henry E. Huntington, multi-millionaire and patron of art and letters, the man who is said to have made a trust fund of \$8,000,000 to be used exclusively for research in American and English history. That Huntington had a plan to give to the famous building at San Marino a collection of paintings and manuscripts, last February when Dr. Maynard, formerly professor of at Yale, resigned as head of the monwealth fund to head the collection.

That Huntington had set a 1,000,000 for historical research study of English and American history was announced only today, hours after his death, by Dr. W. Rosenbach, his confidential adviser for the last 15 years.

The income from the \$8,000,000 will be used to create fellowships for schools engaged in historical research, for research work by the staff of the Huntington library and for publication of research findings.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON, SHIP BUILDER, IS DEAD.

Newport News, Va., May 23.—(AP) Henry E. Huntington, of Los Angeles and New York, died in Philadelphia about 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. He had been ill for some time and was in a Philadelphia hospital for treatment at the time of his death. Mr. Huntington was one of the principal owners of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, which was founded by Collins P. Huntington. Flags at the yard here are at half-mast Monday.

OF RESEARCH IN NEGRO HISTORY

Of The Associated Negro Press.
The Bitter Need of This Study By Negroes

The Associated Press realizing that there are appearing from press, in the great libraries of the country, wonderfully bound and elaborated books that paint with hundreds of illustrations the abominable traits of that type of African utterly ruined by the WHITE SLAVE TRADE, has determined that our race and writers must be

informed about the great ancestors that stand back behind that ruin. Did these careless explorers into Africa understand the great history that lies hidden about the ancestors of even these, they would go into Africa looking for the fine things that lie hidden behind the repulsive traits that they like to picture.

The writer looked at these books in great libraries, with a sinking heart. How could the great thinking white public be able to respect a race so hideously represented until the broader thought came, that these books are written often by white Americans who are traveling, who sometimes possess money or fall into the hands of those who are seeking to make money out of hideous sensationalism. We must wake up as a people and find the truth that will make the white man see these books as a CRIME against a really great people destined to play again a wonderful part in the world's history.

There are other reasons why white and black must study Negro history. The Associated Press sees the need of sending forth this truth because so few men today understand the primitive forces that are the root of modern culture. So superficial and prejudiced has been most modern research, that many important and accepted theories of universal history have no actual basis in fact. The average modern book contradicts what the ancients said about the nations that preceded them.

We cannot face the stupendous problems that the world faces until we can read aright the riddle of the evolution of the races. Uninformed men make unsafe leaders, that the primal cause of so many errors in judgement in state and national councils. We look upon them not as statesmen but as promoters of petty policies for out of their deliberations spring no alleviations of the woes of the world. It is from this lack of understanding in leadership that the world suffers most today.

We could discriminate between the true and false in our civilization, if we knew more about primitive culture. The way by which the first men climbed must ever be the human way. Racial prejudices are the greatest menace to world progress, and were the real cause of the WORLD WAR. Classes clash because the wealth of the world concentrates more and more into the hands of a few. The tragedy of human misery increases, the mounting number of defectives, the growing artificiality of modern living, compels us to seek and blazen forth the knowledge of the true origin of culture and the fundamental principles that through the ages have been the basis of true progress. Only by this wisdom shall we know how to lift human life today.

(By Drusilla Dunjee Houston, from Wonderful Ethiopians, Universal Press, Oklahoma City, Okla.)

TO EXPEND \$50,000 IN CRIME STUDY

Baumes Commission Is Continued by Legislature—Will Aim at Prevention.

INCOME TAX RISE SOUGHT

Bill Increases Rates on Amounts Over \$15,000 From 1 to 2½ Per Cent.

WOULD NET \$18,500,000

Assembly Gets Measure Appropriating Initial \$1,000,000 for the Hudson Bridge to Fort Lee.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, March 3.—Without a dissenting vote the Senate today passed a bill extending the life of the Baumes Crime Commission for another year and appropriating \$50,000 so that it might continue its study of the cause and prevention of crime. The bill was sponsored by Senator Caleb H. Baumes, Republican, of Newburgh, Chairman of the commission which bears his name.

Thirty-eight bills carrying out recommendations of the commission, just submitted to the Legislature, are now pending in both houses. It is expected that virtually all of them will be enacted. The bills are sponsored by Senator Baumes and Assemblyman Burton D. Esmond, Republican, of Saratoga, Vice Chairman of the commission. The bill extending the life of the commission is certain to meet with the approval of the lower house.

The report of the commission has revealed that during the coming year he members intend to make a thorough study of the causes and prevention of crime rather than to plan more drastic punishments. With the several anti-crime laws which were enacted at the last session of the Legislature, the members of the commission are said to feel that the success of their future work lies more in what they can do to prevent crime. One of the most effective ways to do this, in the opinion of some members, would be to prevent

the easy flow of firearms into the hands of criminals.

The Hewitt bill, appropriating \$18,500,000 for the maintenance and repair of improved county and State highways and bridges was passed by the Senate.

Would Increase Income Tax.

A move to increase the State income tax came to light in the Assembly when Mr. Pratt, Chairman of the committee on taxation and retrenchment of the lower house, presented a bill increasing the imposts on personal incomes amounting to more than \$15,000 a year. The end sought, he explained, was to raise funds to offset the \$18,500,000 extra State aid for schools provided in the Friedsam Commission bill and thereby make it possible to devote to highway purposes all revenues raised by a gasoline tax.

An additional tax of 1 per cent. would be laid on incomes between \$15,000 and \$50,000 a year under the bill; 1½ per cent. on incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 and 2½ per cent. on incomes in excess of \$100,000 a year. Of the receipts gained by the increase, 66 2-3 per cent. would go into the State Treasury, instead of 5 per cent. as under the present tax laws, and the remainder to the counties.

Both Houses Speed Up.

The Assembly received the first bill providing for the initial instalment on the cost of building the Hudson River Bridge between Fort Lee and Fort Washington, Manhattan.

Assemblyman Hutchison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered the measure, which appropriates \$1,000,000.

With final adjournment less than a month away, both Houses worked under high pressure. Upward of seventy-five bills were advanced to order of final passage in the Senate, while the Assembly passed a dozen local measures and advanced forty-eight to order of passage.

The Governor today approved the Hickey bill appropriating \$700,000 to acquire a site for a new State office building at Buffalo.

International Research Discus

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial on "Team Play in Research" in THE TIMES of Sunday, May 29, suggests at once that one of the functions of the International Bureau for telling what is being done everywhere in fact-finding would be to keep every research body informed on the work of all other research bodies. The bureau could, of course, be confined to the task of informing only the researchers of one particular country, but that would narrow its service greatly.

Cooperation between research groups could be carried out by the several groups themselves with great efficiency if at all. The researcher is fundamentally a student and not a propagandist or a publicity man. An outside agency equipped to learn of all research and to put each researcher in touch with it learns at the service of that group which needs it—that is the world's desideratum today.

J. C. DANA.

Newark, N. J., June 3, 1927.

Research being made - 1927

N. Y. WORLD

COLUMBIA GETS GIFTS FOR RESEARCH WORK

Announces Contributions of \$33,050—Du Pont Gives \$5,000 to Tuberculosis Fund

Columbia University announced yesterday receipt of gifts aggregating \$33,050. Mrs. Frederic S. Lee, Blair S. Williams and an anonymous donor gave \$7,700 to be used at the discretion of the President in meeting immediate needs of the university.

A gift of \$1,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. was announced to enable Dr. Thomas W. Salmon to prepare a report of the treatment of war neuroses. Gen. T. Coleman du Pont gave \$5,000 for the special tuberculosis fund. The Social Science Research Council gave \$3,000 to be used by the Department of Social Science in research on Negro migration in the South. From the Copper and Brass Research Association came \$2,500 for the copper and brass fund in the Department of Physiology. Mrs. Edward D. Faulkner provided \$2,500 for salaries in the Department of Surgery, and A. S. Rosenthal \$2,500 for medical research in the Department of Pathology.

Other gifts were \$2,000 for the law school library, from Newbold Morris; from Benjamin Graham, \$2,500 for the student loan fund; James A. Goldsmith, Thomas W. Lamont and Mrs. Theresa M. Durlach, \$100 each for the Gustav Gotthell lectureship fund. Frederic R. Coudert, Howard K. Nixon and William G. Low were also donors.

Friends and classmates of August Elmer of the class of 1906 gave \$1,000 for medals for an annual swimming contest. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$500 for the home study division and an anonymous donor gave \$1,500 for the Delamar Institute of Public Health.

CRIME SITUATION TO BE STUDIED AT Y. M. C. A.

One of the most important meetings called in Washington for a long time was recently held in the Y.M.C.A. to consider the crime, homicider rate and high delinquency among the colored people of the city. After the chairman, Campbell C. Johnson, secretary the Y.M.C.A. gave statistics the subject the representatives who had gathered to the situation, declared by that strenuous effort

made immediately to correct the evils and improve the conditions which so seriously affected the race in this city.

The necessity of arousing the parents of the community to do their duty to their children was emphasized so that the schools may be relieved of trying to do for our youth the work which should be done in the home. Attention was called to the fact that there is a large number of incorrigible children in the city and there is no agency supported by colored people to look after delinquency such as white people have for that purpose.

Amusements Censored

Laxness in homes and questionable places of amusement were cited as factors which contribute powerfully to the unfortunate conditions which prevail. It was suggested that the colored playhouses and ballrooms should be censored and that parent-teacher associations should co-operate with the churches in doing this work.

Regret was expressed that in some instances the police department does not function properly and will not co-operate with the citizens and that there is no vagrancy law here.

It was claimed that colored girls are arrested and placed in jail more quickly than white girls and an investigation along this line was suggested.

The fact that it is difficult to induce the women of Washington to help our girls in Y.W.C.A. work was deplored.

Gun Toting

The appalling tendency among men to carry guns was mentioned as one of the reasons why the crime record here is so high and it was urged that radical steps should be taken to remedy the evil.

Failure to enforce the prohibitory laws was cited as one of the reasons not only for the increase in crime growing out of intemperance but for the general disregard and contempt for law. The opinion was expressed that we are living in an age of bad moral conditions brought on largely by world war and that a revival of religion seems about the only remedy that can effect a change. At the close of the meeting a ring committee composed of Campbell C. Johnson, H. H. Long, West A. Hamilton was appointed to study the situation carefully and report to the whole committee as soon as they had decided on a definite plan of action.

Committees Appointed

its report this committee has

recommended that the organization shall be known as the Joint Committee on Delinquency and Crime, with Campbell C. Johnson, chairman, Frank Coleman, secretary and Mrs. Alma Scott, treasurer.

The following committees with H. H. Long, chairman of the Committee on the Prevention of Delinquency; Dean Lucy Slowe, chairman of the committee on charitable and correctional institutions; A. S. Pinkett, chairman of the committee on membership and affiliation; Mary Church Terrell, chairman of the committee on publicity.

Mrs. Alma Scott is chairman of the committee on ways and means, on which the following members have been placed: C. W. Banton, Mrs. Lettie Calloway, Frank Coleman, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Colonel West A. Hamilton, Mrs. Amanda Gray-Hilyer and G. David Houston.

In addition to those whose names have been mentioned, much important information and many valuable suggestions were given at the first meeting by the following well known citizens: Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Dr. J. E. Wiseman, Dr. H. B. Taylor, and Rev. James L. Pinn.

RESEARCH CENTRE CREATED AT CAPITAL

**Brookings Institution Unites
Three Existing Agencies for
Study of Social Sciences.**

MILLIONS IN ENDOWMENT

**Memorial Gift Also Provides for
Adequate Home for Educational Project.**

HEADED BY R. S. BROOKINGS

**Trustees Include Educators and
Leaders in Financial, Industrial**

and Public Life.
*Dinner, Dec. 23, 27
New York, N.Y.
Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The establishment of a national research institution and training centre in the humanistic sciences in Washington to be known as the Brookings Institution, was announced tonight by the Institute of Economics.

It will have an endowment of several million dollars. It was created through the amalgamation of three existing agencies, the Institute of Economics, the Institute for Government Research and the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, which have been engaged in experimentation in research and training in Washington for several years.

Financial provision, in the form of a memorial gift, the name of the donor being withheld, has already been made for an adequate and attractive home for the new institution, which is designed to cover eventually the whole range of the social sciences, including economics, government administration, political relations, history, law and social organization.

In the amalgamation of the three existing agencies, the Institute of Economics and the Institute for Government Research will retain their names and continue their activities as division of the Brookings Institution.

The buildings projected are to provide for offices, statistical, conference and seminar rooms, an assembly hall and commodious library. Provision also will be made for living accommodations and recreational and club facilities. Institutes to be devoted to other branches of science are in contemplation.

Trustees Forming Institution.

The trustees responsible for the formation of the Brookings Institution are: Robert S. Brookings, President of the Washington University Corporation.

S. Rowe, Director General of Pan American Union.

Eric A. DeLano, formerly member of the Federal Reserve Board.

T. Hadley, President Emeritus of Yale University.

Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

James D. Greene of Lee, Higginson Co., New York City.

Walter R. Cole, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

Frank D. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University.

Muel Mather of Pickands, Mather & Co. of Cleveland.

John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

George Eastman, President of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Vernon Kellogg, Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council.

Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College.

Harold G. Moulton, Director of the Institute of Economics.

Raymond B. Fosdick of Curtis, Fosdick & Belknap, New York.

Bolton Smith, President of Bolton Smith & Co., Memphis.

Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, New York City.

David F. Houston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

The officers of the Board of Trustees are Robert S. Brookings, Chairman; Leo S. Rowe, Vice Chairman, and Frederic A. DeLano, Treasurer.

Nucleus Founded by Brookings.

The institution has been named in honor of Robert Somers Brookings, formerly of St. Louis but during recent years a resident of Washington, well known for his war service and as the founder of the separate institutions which form the nucleus of the new Brookings Institution. He was a member of the War Industries Board in 1917, and is a trustee of the Carnegie Institution and Carnegie Peace Foundation, and a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

He was largely instrumental in the establishment of Washington University at St. Louis on its present basis.

The primary responsibility for formulating general policies and coordinating the activities of the various divisions of the institution has been vested in the President, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, Director of the Institute of Economics and Chairman of the Problems and Policy Committee of the Social Science Research Council.

The Brookings Institution, it was stated, would be unique in its provision for a series of specialized research institutes equipped to carry out comprehensive and inter-related programs.

For Service in Public Affairs.

"Such researches are expected not only to promote a greater realism in economic, social and political thought, but also to render important service in connection with public affairs," the announcement read. "In its training function the institution will not attempt to give an ordinary graduate training leading to a Ph. D. degree. The design is rather to extend the period of research training and of research opportunity to those who have already completed the formal work of graduate schools.

"By providing an opportunity for selected young scholars to spend from one to three years in a well-equipped research organization, the graduate work now done by universities will be supplemented.

"A major purpose of the institution is to provide headquarters for visiting scholars from both the United States and foreign countries.

Wealth of Available Material.

"Increasingly, students from all over the world come to Washington to pursue research work in the field of humanistic sciences. The national capital is a vast repository of materials bearing upon economic, political, historical, social, administration and legal problems.

"It is not merely the materials which are to be found in the great collections of published books and documents in the Library of Congress and in the libraries of the various departments of the Government and of specialized institutions in Washington that are important.

"Of even greater significance to the student of the living processes of economic, social and political life are the materials contained in the records and files of the regular departments of the Government, of such official agencies as the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and of unofficial agencies, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Bureau of Railway Finance, the American Federation of Labor, the International Labor Office, the innumerable trade associations, whose headquarters are located in the capital.

SAYS RECORDS DISPROVE THEORY THAT COLUMBUS' PILOT WAS A NEGRO

Nov 1 1927

\$7,000,000 Given
To Science In
Memorial Fund

Arthur Alfonso Schomburg and Charles S. Johnson, each read a paper before the public meeting of the American Negro Academy at the Mu-So-Lit Club, Wednesday night, December 28.

Mr. Schomburg, who is president of the academy, in his paper brought out certain facts that controverted the opinion of the late Daniel Murray, that the pilot of one of Columbus' ships was not a Negro.

"There were living at the time of Columbus," said Mr. Schomburg, "persons with such names as Pardo de Quiros, Prieto de Guevara and Diego Prieto. The fact that a man is known as John Black or Juan Negro or John Swartz does no more make him a person of African descent than a Negro or colored person named Walter White, John White or Henry White make him a white person."

"For this reason it must be understood that in the case of Pedro Alonso y Nino, who was not indicated a person of African blood but a Spaniard of ripe qualifications."

Mr. Schomburg said however, "This does not in any way postulate against the fact that among the sailors or attendants of the caravels, the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria, there were not any persons of African paternity."

French Book

Concerning books relating to the literature of Negroes, Mr. Schomburg said that the French were the first people to have printed such a book. The book was the work of the then Bishop of Blois who had done considerable work among colored people in Santo Domingo and Haiti. The book was printed in Paris in 1808.

In discussing Benjamin Bannaker, Mr. Schomburg brought out the fact that Bannaker issued almanacs for 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795 and two for 1796. One of these had a Richmond, Virginia, and

COLUMBUS' PILOT NOT A NEGRO

Philadelphia imprint. In his early almanacs, Bannaker advocated a league of nations for peace, and they also carried much propaganda

against slavery. Mr. Schomburg's researches revealed the information that the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., has a copy of a Bannaker almanac with a woodcut of Bannaker and an account of his life.

Bannaker's Start

As to Bannaker's early training, it was developed that Mr. George Ellicott, a white man living in his community, lent Bannaker copies of Mayer's Tables, Ferguson's Astronomy, Leadbetters' Lunar Tables and some astronomical instruments, but without accompanying them with either hint or instructions as to their use. It was from these few books and instruments that Bannaker got his start.

Mr. Johnson's paper on "The New Negro" was a fact-revealing document of monumental effort and research. It was exhaustive of the facts and simple and pertinent in their statement.

Mr. Johnson denied that there was a "New Negro." He pointed out the effect of environment on the Negro. He said the so-called "New Negro" down in Louisiana was fighting for separate playgrounds while in New York he was fighting against them. In Chicago he was fighting for high political offices and getting them.

He reviewed three periods of the development of Negro literature. In pointing out that the race has produced very few playwrights and novelists, he thought that the future in this direction was promising. He reviewed and analyzed present day poets and their work.

Woman Companion

Mr. Schomburg, who is a resident of New York City, is a book collector and antiquarian. Recently he sold a part of his collection of books, manuscripts and pictures to the New York public library for \$10,000. Much of the information in his paper was derived from visits to Spain and other European countries, where he consulted many unpublished original documents and letters.

Mr. Johnson is editor of Opportunity, a magazine published monthly. Mr. Schomburg's paper will be published in his forthcoming book, while it is planned to publish Mr. Johnson's paper under the auspices of the American Negro Academy.

New York, Oct. 31.—(AP)—Appropriations totaling nearly \$7,000,000 were made in 1926 by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, to finance research by various institutions in social science, child study and kindred fields. It was announced in the annual report today.

More than \$1,500,000 was appropriated to universities and other research agencies in this country and abroad to provide research facilities and assistance and for international traveling fellowships. In the United States, institutions aided included Columbia University, \$63,000; Harvard, \$140,000; Northwestern University, \$95,000; Syracuse University, \$33,717; University of Virginia, \$137,500; Institute of Pacific Relations, \$10,000.

Appropriations were made also to the American Psychological Association, \$76,500; the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, \$37,800, and the National Bureau of Economic Research, \$35,000. Nearly \$400,000 was appropriated to institutions abroad.

Research being made - 1927.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES.

Fourth Meeting of the Executive Council.

Specially reported for "*East Africa*."

By the Rev. E. W. Smith.

THE Council was accorded literally a royal welcome when it met in Brussels the other day. King Albert received the members at the Palace and conversed individually with them—with the English in English, with the French in French, and with the Germans in German. The Belgian Prime Minister, M. Jaspar, opened the first session, and he invited a large number of distinguished men to meet the members at l'Hotel des Colonies. There they had the honour of being received by Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, who stayed a long time in conversation with them individually. H.R.H. showed remarkable knowledge of African affairs and was deeply interested in the Institute's plans.

The members attending the Council meeting were Sir Frederick Lugard (chairman), Mr. J. H. Oldham, Sir Denison Ross, Professor Seligman, the Rev. E. W. Smith, the Revs. H. Dubois, S.J., and J. Schebestor; Professors Schachtzabel, Van Der Kerken, and L. Lévy Bruhl; Dr. Westermann and M. Labouret, the Directors; Mr. Hanns Vischer Secretary-General, and Miss Brackett, Secretary.

Increasing Support.

Excellent reports were received of the growing support received by the Institute. Its members are divided into (1) governing and (2) ordinary, the former being associations whose representatives constitute the Governing Body. The many Roman Catholic missions working in Africa have formed an association, with a central office in Rome, to collaborate with the Institute. Like the Protestant International Missionary Council, this association is one of the Governing Members. Three other Governing Members have recently been enrolled, including the University of Cape Town. Private members, who pay £1, now number nearly three hundred. Practically all the British Colonial administrations in Africa have subscribed, as well as the Belgian Congo and some of the French Colonies. A few commercial firms have given donations, and it is hoped that more will do so.

The Institute is becoming known as a central Bureau of Information. The Directors were able to report a number of instances of inquiries answered and of advice given. Two very fine bibliographies of African linguistic books, one prepared by Professor Struck and the other by the late M. Delafosse, have been acquired by the Institute, and will be published as soon as they have been collated and fused.

Following his successful visit to the Gold Coast, Dr. Westermann has been invited by the Sudan Government to advise on the linguistic problem in that country. He will leave for Africa next February, at the same time visiting Kenya and Uganda.

He will attend a conference at Mongalla, where administrative officers and missionaries will discuss questions of orthography and the languages to be used in the schools.

Proposed Publications.

The Institute is beginning important ethnological investigations into land tenure, the basis of African law, secret societies, and the economic life of the Africans. It is hoped to publish monographs on these subjects. A very full questionnaire, prepared by M. Labouret, with the assistance of other experts, will be issued in English and French. A second series of publications will take the form of documents, made up of Native traditions, &c., written down or dictated by Africans and translated, the original texts being filed for reference and study at the Institute. A volume in each series may be published next year.

The Institute is endeavouring to make a complete collection of all books written for use in African schools. Already many have been sent in. Special attention will be given to works on hygiene with a view to selecting the best for more universal use.

The first number of the Institute's journal, *Africa*, will be published in January through the Oxford University Press. Members have the right to receive four consecutive numbers for their first year's subscription. The January number will be distinguished by a very important article on African Music, written by Professor Hornbostle, the leading authority on the subject. It will also contain Dr. Westermann's valuable paper on African school books. The Editor, Dr. Westermann, has arranged an attractive programme for later issues. Being international, the journal will contain articles in English, French and German, with, when necessary, synopses for the help of readers who are not acquainted with more than one of these languages.

Orthography of African Languages.

As readers of *East Africa* are aware, the Institute has published a memorandum on the Orthography of African Languages, which has already attracted a good deal of attention. Help is now being given in the application to individual languages of the general principles formulated therein.

Altogether, this meeting of the Council proved that the Institute is gaining the support of governments, missions, learned bodies, commercial firms and individuals interested in Africa; and further, that it is now engaged in work of the utmost importance for the future of the Continent.

The office of the Institute is at 22, Craven Street, W.C.1.